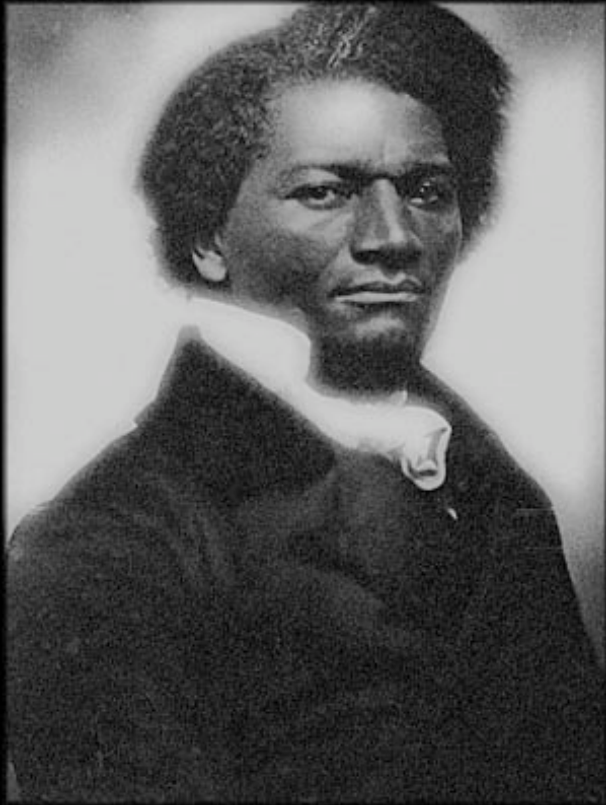


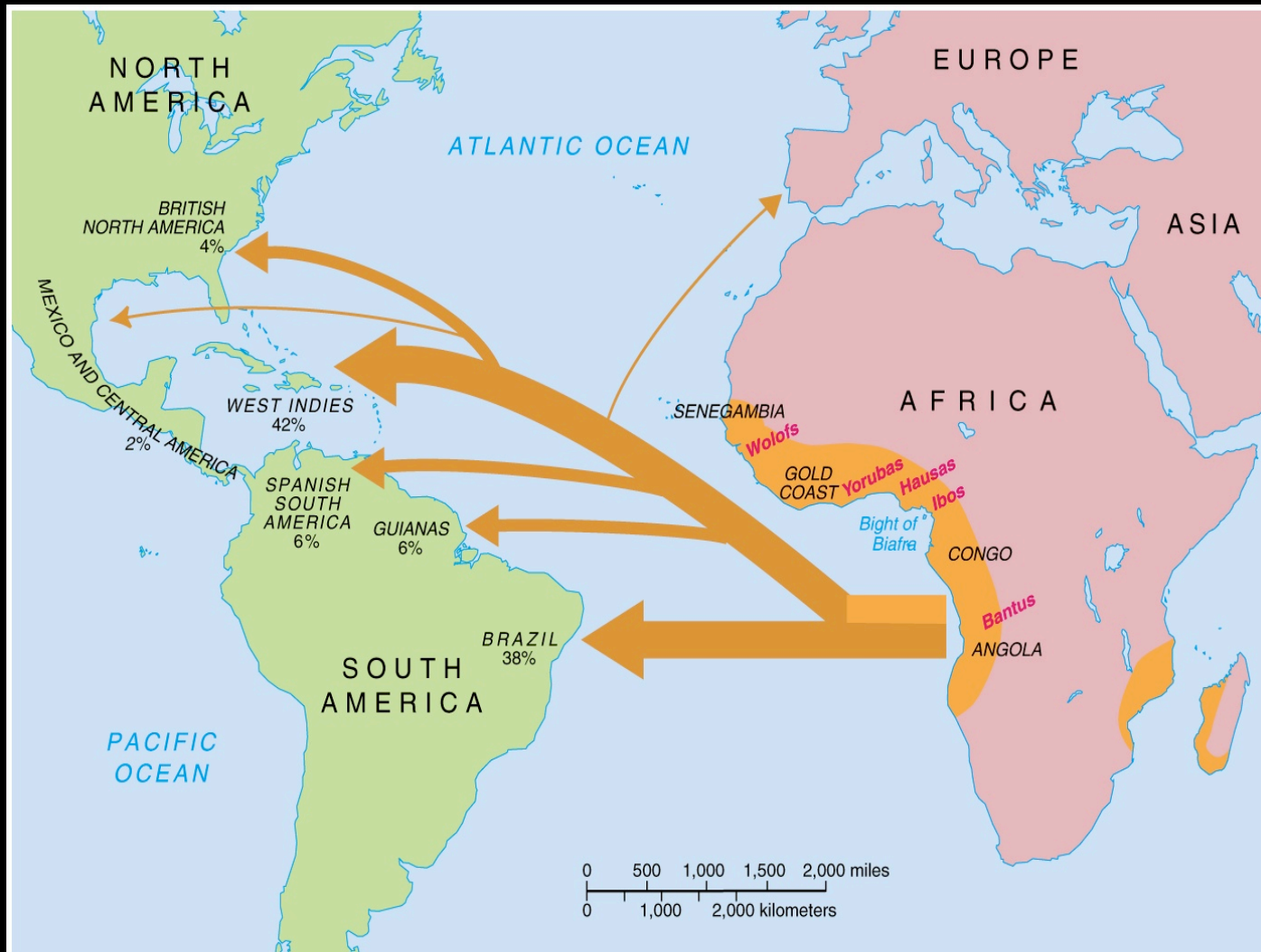
Slavery in the United States

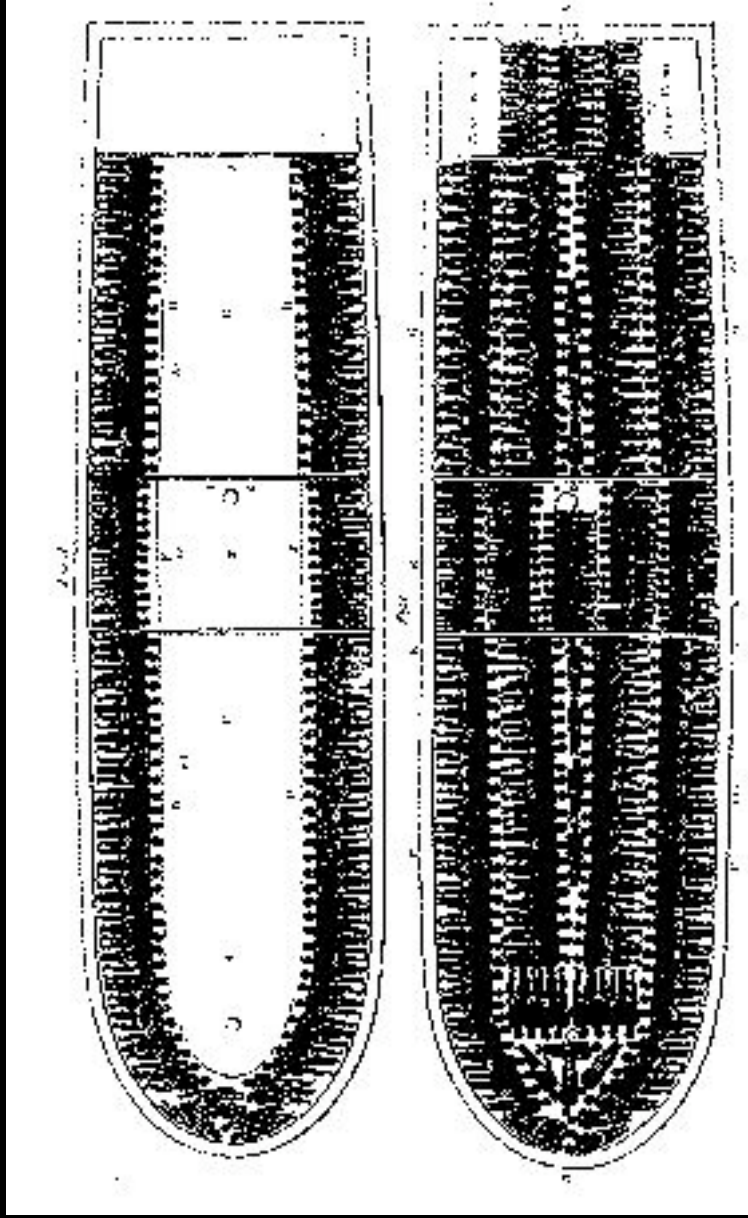




"In thinking of America, I sometimes find myself admiring her bright blue sky, her grand old woods, her fertile fields, her beautiful rivers, her mighty lakes and star-crowned mountains. But my rapture is soon checked when I remember that all is cursed with the infernal spirit of slave-holding and wrong; When I remember that with the waters of her noblest rivers, the tears of my brethren are borne to the ocean, disregarded and forgotten; That her most fertile fields drink daily of the warm blood of my outraged sisters, I am filled with unutterable loathing."

-Frederick Douglass





True or False: Northern states like Massachusetts and New York did not allow slavery.

True or False: Most white Southerners owned slaves.

True or False: Most slave owners owned 10 or more slaves.

Timeline

1641 Massachusetts becomes the first colony to legalize slavery.

1777 Vermont becomes first US territory to abolish slavery

1780 Pennsylvania becomes the first US state to abolish slavery

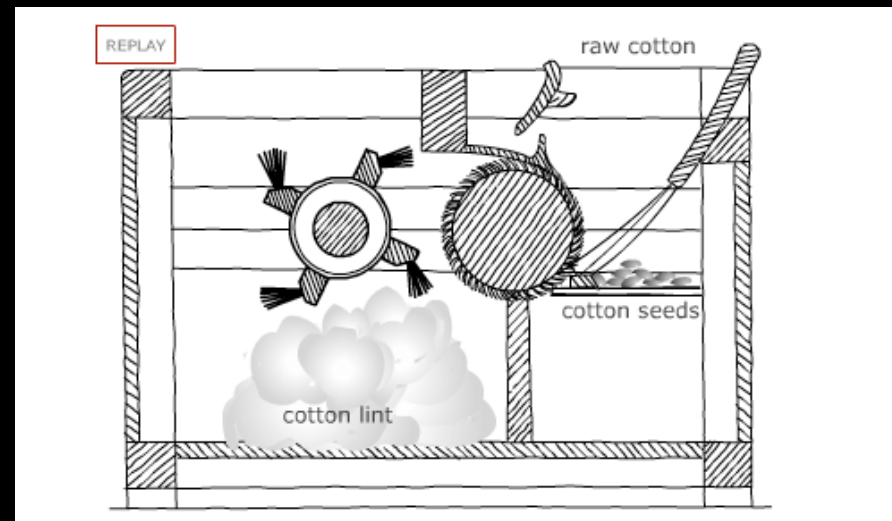
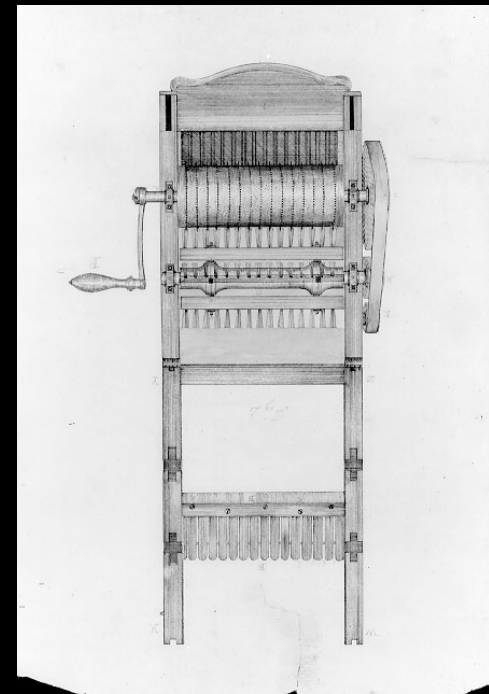
1787: The Continental Congress writes slavery into the Constitution, saying the slaves could be counted as 3/5th of a man for purposes of political representation. It also extends slavery for another 20 years.

1807 US prohibits importation of Africans for slavery, but allowed domestically-born slaves to be traded.

What Factors Contributed to Growth of Slavery in America?

Cotton Gin

- Eli Whitney invented it in 1794 (or was it Catherine Littlefield Greene?)
- What did the cotton gin do?



- One consequence of cotton cultivation was the ruination of the land.
- By 1835, eastern Georgia topsoil was depleted.
- Planters looked westward, which created an enormous appetite for land. (This need for land will be one of the major reasons for the government to push for westward expansion.)

U.S. Production of All Types of Raw Cotton, 1790-1860

Year	Pounds
1790	1,567,000
1795	8,359,500
1800	36,572,500
1805	73,145,000
1810	88,819,000
1815	104,493,000
1820	167,189,000
1825	266,457,500
1830	365,726,000
1835	530,355,500
1840	673,116,000
1845	902,111,500
1850	1,066,925,500
1855	1,608,708,500
1860	1,918,701,000

Year	Total U.S. Population (in millions)	Total U.S. Slave Population (in millions)
1800	5.1	0.9
1810	6.8	1.1
1820	10	1.5
1830	12.8	2.0
1840	17	2.5
1850	23	3.2
1860	31.2	4.0

Source: Adapted from Table 2 in William H. Phillips, Cotton Gin, EH.Net Encyclopedia



Meanwhile....

- Plantation owners and smaller-scale farmers still needed cheap labor to plant and pick cotton (and rice, indigo, and tobacco). Continued reliance on slave labor.
- Powerful elites wrote laws to protect their investments in human labor.



Fugitive Slave Act 1793

- The Constitution, which guaranteed the right to private property, and the Fugitive Slave Act confirmed the rights of slaveholders to their human property.
- Act included a \$500 fine against any person who aided a slave. The act made it possible for any white person to claim a slave as their property (and put the burden of proof of one's freedom on the captive.)

Free African Americans residing in border states were especially vulnerable to kidnapping under this law.

Map of free and slave states, 1804



Slave Codes

- Many states passed laws, called Slave Codes, to regulate slavery. Slaves couldn't:
- Be outside after dark
- Gather in groups
- Leave owner's land without written pass
- Own weapons
- Take food
- Strike masters
- Run away
- Learn to read or write
- Testify in court

Slave Codes

- All slaves could be punished or killed for resisting or breaking the slave codes.
- Slaves DID resist. Forms of resistance: work slowdowns, running away, arson, poisoning, armed rebellion (there are about 300 documented cases in US from 1526-1864 of rebellions involving 10+ slaves). Why not more over 300 years?

Running Away

- To live as a runaway required escape routes and timing. Primary issues were where to hide, how to find food, and difficulty of leaving family, friends and children behind.
- Severe punishment had to be faced whenever a hunted slave was caught and returned.



Underground Railroad

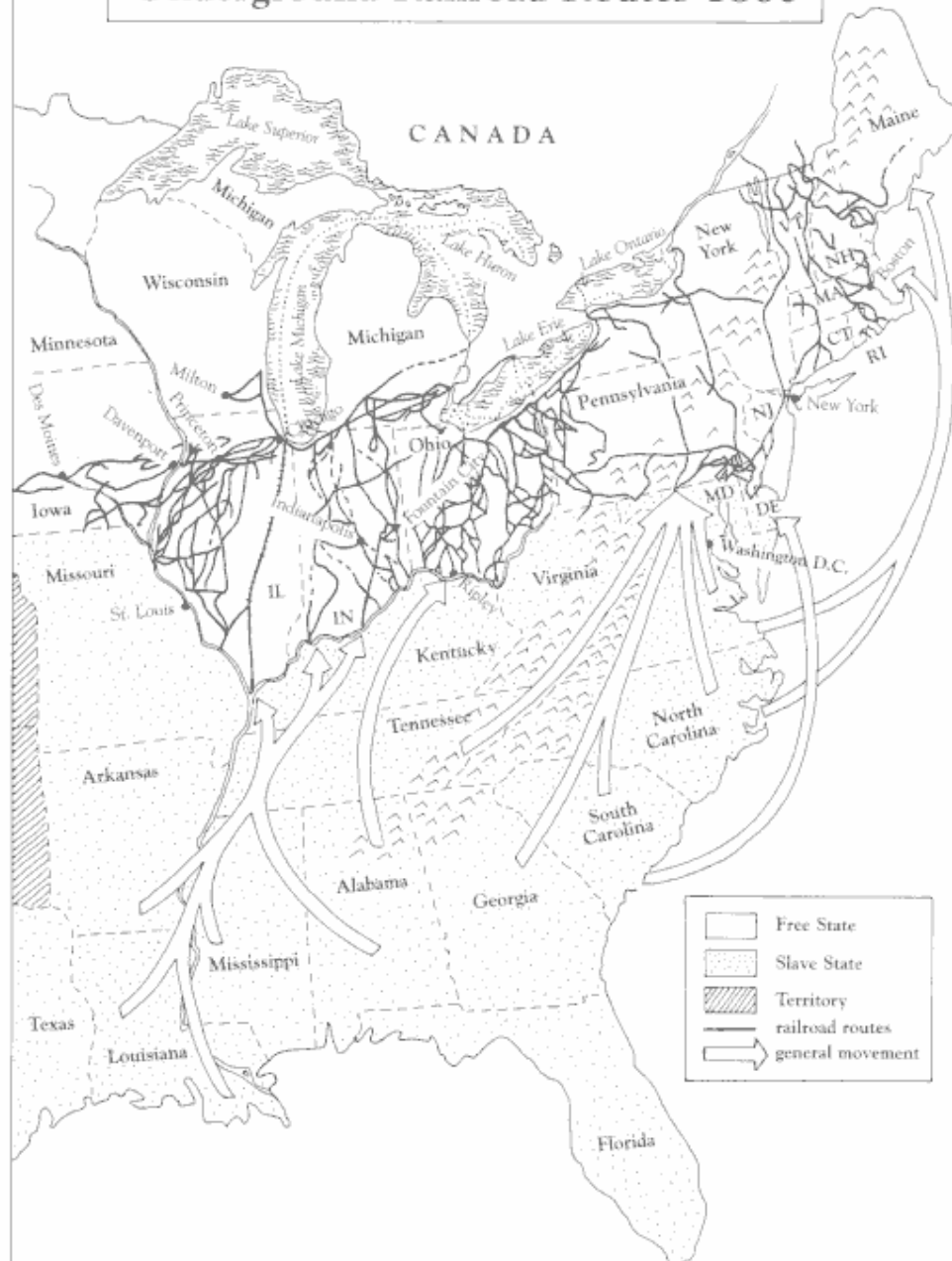
- Many **abolitionists** helped slaves achieve freedom.
- The leader who knew the way was called the "conductor."
- Following a hidden, secret route, slaves traveled to "stations" leading them north.
- Sometimes a light in the window would be an indicator of a safe home used as a slave hideaway. Quilts were hung on clotheslines with patterns directing the path to travel.
- Some slaves were hidden in barns or behind secret wall passages in these homes.

- The "station masters" were in most cases free people of color or white citizens who provided food, shelter, or money.
- Harriet Tubman was the most skilled and successful "conductor" of the Underground Railroad. She is credited with leading over 300 runaways to freedom with more than 19 trips through the South.
- The Underground Railroad, from 1800-1865, assisted more than 40,000 slaves to freedom up north and into Canada.



http://harriettubmanfacts.com/images/Harriet_Tubman.jpg

Underground Railroad Routes 1860



For those who
resisted orders or
tried & failed to run
away, punishment
was harsh...

http://64.15.120.233/watch?v=H_A2o8ICclQ



Slave Collars



http://faculty.umf.maine.edu/~walters/web%20103/outline%2010%20umf%20103_06.htm

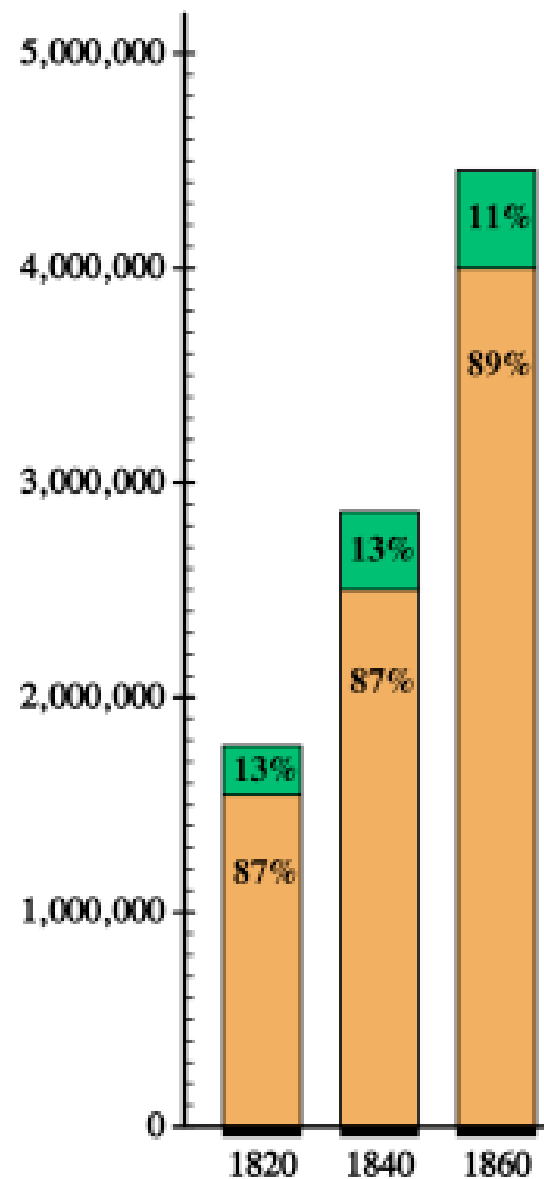


<http://media.photobucket.com/image/slavery%20collar/ProfessorofTruth/Slave%20Trade%20and%20Slavery/SlaveryWe>



http://img.timeinc.net/time/daily/2007/0703/a_slavery_maryland_0327.jpg





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www.fasttrackteaching.com
source: *Historical Statistics
of the United States*



**Black Population in
the U.S. 1820-1860**

Slave  Free 

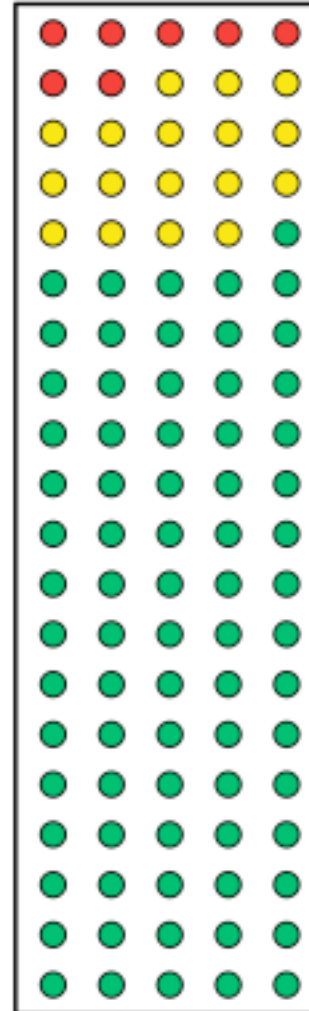
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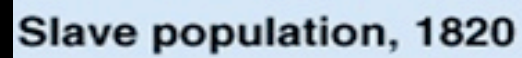


Slave Ownership by Southern Whites in 1860

(1 circle = 1% of white population)

Own 10 or more slaves ●
Own 1 - 9 slaves ●
Own no slaves ●







Slave population, 1860



Slave population, 1820



Slave population, 1860